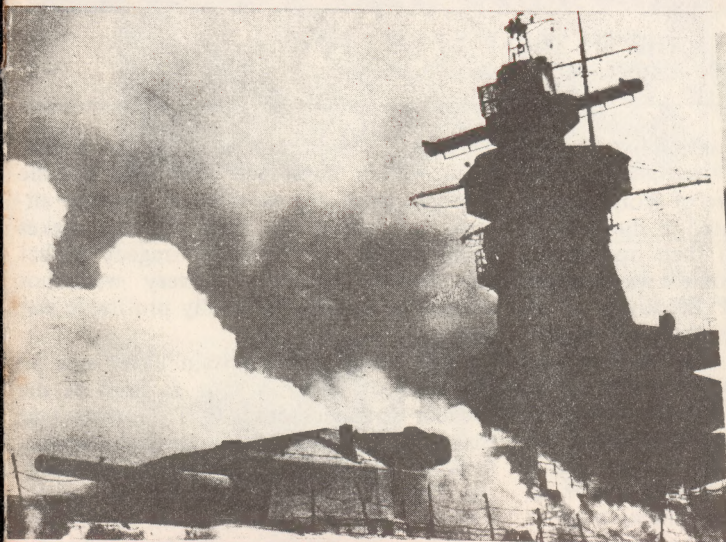


No. 199 MAY 1985

Spearhead

50p

40 YEARS ON ...



WHERE IS THE VICTORY?



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Where is the victory?

On the 8th of this month governments throughout the Western and Communist worlds will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the 'victory' of World War II. Perhaps we may be forgiven the impertinence of asking what it is that they actually have to celebrate.

Of course that question should not apply to the Soviets, for for them the outcome of the Second World War was indeed a true victory in every sense of the word — except of course that it is a victory that they would never have won on their own.

For the West, and for Russia's satellites, on the other hand, there was no victory at all — except a pyrric one, which was exactly the term used by Rudolf Hess as he predicted the outcome of the war if Britain and her allies went on fighting after his peace offer made after his landing in this country.

Four decades on from the end of the war we can see that he was right.

For what constitutes a 'victory' in real terms? From the military point of view it consists of a triumph over one's adversary by way of superior performance in the field. From the political point of view it consists of a gain to one's nation in political advantage — i.e. in wealth, power, resources or territory — or, alternatively, the removal of



THE 'BIG THREE' AT YALTA
Stalin (right) was the true victor

a concrete threat to one's nation by a hostile enemy.

In no single land theatre of World War II were German forces defeated in the field by superior fighting merit of their opponents; wherever they were overcome it was by sheer weight of numbers and firepower — in Russia, in North Africa, in Italy, on the Western Front. Whatever else may be said for or against National Socialism, there is no doubt that it produced a better breed of fighting man, **on average**, than either the Soviets or the 'democracies'. To say this is not to deprecate the numerous deeds of heroism carried out by individual men or units of the British and other allied forces — in particular the RAF fighter pilots in the Battle of Britain. Much mythology has been woven around this particular epic of the war; the Luftwaffe was not 'trounced' by our airmen, as it sometimes supposed — the bombing raids over Britain were simply called off because Hitler's air strength was needed elsewhere and the losses in the skies over South East England simply were not regarded as justified in what was always seen as a secondary theatre of war — nevertheless, this does not detract from the exceptional

deeds of bravery and skill of the British pilots, which, combined with radar and the Spitfire, made the sacrifice of German aircraft and pilots too great for the stakes being played for. The great tragedy is that this British skill and bravery were not devoted to a more nationally profitable war aim.

For invasion of Britain never was an objective of Hitler — not at least in the broader strategic sense. It is probably true that he did contemplate at one time a landing in South East England and the overthrow of the Churchill Government for the purely limited purpose of knocking the British out of the war and thus securing his rear for the carryout of his real war aim, which was the drive eastward — though only after every effort to get Britain off his back by means of diplomacy had failed. Had such an occupation of this country ever occurred it would most certainly have been short-lived and been immeasurably less harmful to us than subsequent invasions and occupations by other races and nationalities which have borne the mark of intended permanence. This was about as near to a 'Nazi threat' as Britain ever got. It was staved off by the outcome of the Battle of Britain, which no doubt convinced Hitler that a crossing of the Channel would be a difficult and costly operation that would postpone his eastern plans and possibly cause him to miss the boat in the east. It will be left to this and future generations to speculate as to whether a temporary occupation of this country by the race of Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven and the temporary suspension of British sovereignty under Reich protectorship would have been worse than the last 40 years of increasing occupation by Asians and West Indians and the increasing loss of British sovereignty to Washington, New York and Brussels.

As for any tangible national gains from World War II, there were none — as will be admitted even by those who have been the most passionate defenders of Britain's anti-Hitler 'crusade'. We did not win an inch of territory. Our economic resources were dissipated and our foreign debts built up to massive proportions. The price we paid for the American 'alliance' in destroying Hitler was that of putting ourselves in a position of

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satellite status in relation to America in the post-war period, and it was under pressure from our new masters across the Atlantic, not Hitler, that we jettisoned the world's greatest empire and have been an impoverished island ever since.

This is to exclude any mention of other alleged 'war aims', such as the defence of 'democracy', the preservation of the sovereignty of Poland or Czechoslovakia, etc., or the elimination of 'totalitarianism', 'militarism' and other bogeys which haunt the 'liberal' mind. One glance at the map of Eastern Europe is enough to raise a hollow laugh at the childish simplicity of those who ever took such aims seriously.

In no sense at all was World War II a 'victory' for the British people or for the civilised world, and therefore in no sense have we anything to celebrate this month. With regard to the whole saga of World War II, we might leave the last word to one of its leading protagonists — indeed the man whose enthusiasm for that war and part in waging it exceeded everyone else's in this country. Winston Churchill, after the last shot had been fired and the corpse of National Socialist Germany lay prostrate, turned round to a colleague and in one of his less guarded moments — possibly after his large daily ration of whisky had loosened his tongue — said: "We have killed the wrong pig!"

Idiotic reaction

When South Africa's police fired on a mob bent on terror and destruction in the Cape Province town of Uitenhage the reaction of leftists and 'liberals' in this country was totally predictable. What was interesting, however, was that a practically identical reaction — one of unequivocal and hysterical condemnation of the police and their government superiors came from our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, who duly delivered the ritual protest to the South African Ambassador.

Indeed, so eager were Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe to get in on the act that they started squawking their horror and outrage over the shooting immediately news of it broke forth and before there could have been any opportunity whatever to ascertain and examine the facts surrounding it. In the circumstances their reaction was one more appropriate to Pavlov's dogs, who were trained to salivate by instinct at the ringing of a bell, than to responsible world leaders supposed to limit their public comments to matters over which they had some information and understanding.

From all the facts that we know about the general situation in South Africa, together with what facts we have been able to gather of the particular incident in question and other similar incidents following it, we would observe that the action of the South African police was entirely justified. It must first be understood that South Africa's whites, only about one-seventh of the whole population, live under constant threat of violent insurrection by the non-white majority armed, trained and financed by South Africa's external enemies, who are the principal factor giving potency to the threat. Such an insurrection, if successful, would be the end of everything for the whites and would

reproduce in their country all the chaos and all the horrors which are the rule throughout the rest of Africa where white leadership has been withdrawn.

To ensure that the spark that might ignite such an insurrection is never allowed to flare up, it is necessary for the slightest outbreak of violence on the part of black mobs to be put down with utter ruthlessness, even if this means a resort to the firing of live bullets at members of the mobs and consequent loss of life. Anyone acquainted with the African mind will know that this is the only language that mind understands.

Whether in fact the threat of violence at Uitenhage on the first occasion was real enough to justify the police opening fire is presently a matter of some controversy and enquiry within South Africa itself. This, however, is hardly the point. The senior police officer on the spot in such a situation is in an unenviable position when it comes to assessing such a danger in terms of actual mathematical odds. His first duty is to the safety of his men, and in the particular context of the South African situation there is the additional duty to take into account the factor of deterrence that we have described. There are always areas of doubt in situations of this kind and where they exist the benefit of the doubt has to be given to those on the side of law and order and, ultimately, those who are one's own people.

Of course, to canting bishops and British politicians looking over their shoulders for the immigrant vote such a normal and healthy response to a threat of this kind is incomprehensible — better to risk a squad of dead policemen and an escalation of rioting, burning and terror to the point at which it might engulf the whole country than so much as nick the ear of a precious black!

This is why when similar mobs went on the rampage in this country, as they did in 1981, the guns of the police and army were not turned upon them — as they should have been. It is why, as a consequence, the black riots of that year spread to about 40–50 towns and cities and caused damage worth many millions — only by the merciful grace of Dame Fortune not also involving loss of the lives of British policemen or innocent bystanders.

It is only a pity that the tough, realistic and no-nonsense action of South Africa's agencies of law enforcement is not reflected in the longer term policies of her Government, which under its present leader P.W. Botha and his predecessor B.J. Vorster have contained all the hallmarks of a white sell-out on the instalment plan.

A sinner repenteth?

While we are on the African scene it is worth recording an extremely interesting development that occurred only recently in 'Zimbabwe' (formerly Rhodesia). Probably the leading racial renegade among Rhodesia's whites during the years leading up to the surrender of white power in that country was Garfield Todd, at one time Prime Minister of the Rhodesian Federation and more latterly the main critic of the Smith Government's policy of white rule (for as long as that policy lasted). Todd was the quintessence of the flawed white 'liberal'; a man of

good Aryan appearance and popular charisma who contained in the inner recesses of his soul that weirdly perverse sense of values that led him to dedicate his active life to the service of other races and the undermining of his own. His entire political career was devoted to the promotion of a black-dominated Rhodesia — and with such haste and urgency that it eventually proved too much even for those among his own countrymen who shared his long-term objective. He was ousted from office in 1958 by people in his own party, the United Federal Party, who were committed to 'majority rule' no less than he was but opposed him for moving too fast in that direction. After that he became the main rallying figure around whom flocked all the white race masochists, surrender merchants and 'progs' both in Rhodesia and among her enemies outside.

Now, it appears, Mr Todd has had time to see the fruits of his policies and reflect upon the wisdom of them. Living in 'Zimbabwe' since the assumption of black power, he has become more and more disenchanted with the way things have developed. Speaking out recently, he called for a "radical change in the horrible and unnecessary situation where the country is faced on every side by a breakdown of discipline" Mr Todd went on to say that there was a need for a major campaign of education in respect of the law. He warned the people who were involved with corruption, embezzlement, theft and a contempt for the rights of others leading to assaults on homes, assaults on people, maiming and killing. He further said that it was not only the murders which tore the fabric of society but every assault, every burning of a house, every illegal procession which violated the law.

Well, well, well! It may be rather late in the day for Mr Todd to experience this awakening as to the results of black rule but it is a welcome awakening nevertheless. Of course his call for 'education' to put things right indicates that he still has faith (overtly at least) in the perfectibility of the African nature that inspired his former political aims, but it seems at least as if some of the scales have dropped from his eyes since he agitated and campaigned ceaselessly for the dismantling of the structure of white government. Perhaps his unwillingness to go further in his conclusions is influenced by his concern for the safety of his own life.

Hysteria over Princess

Lord Macaulay's observation that nothing looked more ridiculous than the English in one of their periodic fits of morality came to mind last month when we beheld the hysteria that greeted the revelation that the father of Princess Michael of Kent had been a member of the SS.

The SS! Yes, the SS. You could almost hear the shrieks of anguish and embarrassment penetrating the walls of the 'liberal' establishment. Seriously though, at least it can be said that those men who qualified for that German unit were required to be genetically of good stock — and can it really be contested that Britain's Royal Family of today could do with a bit of genetic improvement?

THE MULTI-COLOURED BANDWAGON

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT takes a look at the Swann Report

IN 1977 I was invited by the then Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mrs. Shirley Williams, to a preliminary meeting at the Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, London, to plan the structure and agenda for the Conference on Comprehensive Education which later came to be known euphemistically as "The Great Debate".

The people invited to meet for this planning stage were regarded as the leading and most committed comprehensivists in the country and, as the result of their deliberations and Mrs Shirley Williams' political perception, the list of educationalists invited to attend the actual conference was the international "Who's Who" of those with a deep commitment to tri-partite, comprehensive, educational concepts. At the time of this meeting, I was the headteacher of Britain's first purpose-built middle school; a school which received around three thousand visitors per year from all parts of the world and which was designated as the most educationally experimental and progressive of its type.

In the educational hothouse of the mid-1970s there was a feverish impetus to re-structure the educational system in a way which would accommodate the needs of all children and provide learning opportunities consistent with the individual child's ability. There was an abundance of philosophies and approaches on offer, many originating from the extreme left who sought to destabilise society through incongruous educational theories aimed at attaining specific political objectives. Among the current left-wing lunacy was the demand for: "No time-tables and no curriculum". It was then followed by: "Why teach spelling, grammar and the multiplication tables? Let children choose what they wish to do and away with the teacher-dominated learning situation!" In this climate of educational opinion school structures relating to 'streaming' or 'setting' were regarded as residual symptoms of social reaction and those who were indiscreet enough to utter such terminology were labelled "educational dinosaurs" — which marked the end of their promotional opportunities and made them legitimate targets for inspectors and educational advisers. The 'in' educational forms were 'free expression', 'child-centred learning', 'inter-disciplinary enquiry' (IDE) and 'mixed ability group collaborative learning'.

RAPID DECLINE

The result of this 'activity'-based learning was a rapid decline in academic achievement and general discipline; the gifted child became frustrated and underachieved and the less able, without the security of a structured learning programme, "fell by the wayside". I well remember Sir Alec Clegg, the then Director of Education for the West Riding of



THE SWANN COMMITTEE
With this ethnic composition it could hardly be impartial!

Yorkshire summarising the whole sorry situation by saying: "In some schools there is much activity, but little learning."

Heads who were concerned about the welfare of their pupils sought ways of beating the system and I discovered that, with a little guile, it was possible to disguise effective approaches by exploiting the progressive terminology; thus I introduced 'setting' and 'streaming' into my 'progressive' school as 'fine-tuning' and 'aptitude placement'. The result of this act of educational inspiration was that I found myself in great demand to lecture to conferences in universities and colleges, throughout the country and abroad, on these advanced educational concepts and that is how I came to sit at the right hand of the Secretary of State at Elizabeth House to plan the future development of the comprehensive system. I am a committed comprehensivist, in educational terms, and I welcomed the assault upon the class-based educational perceptions which had survived from the early nineteenth century, but I was opposed to those who would have 'thrown the baby out with the bath water' by, for political reasons, destroying the good in the traditional approach to education and along with it the very fabric of our national culture.

At the meeting at Elizabeth House I was nominated by Shirley Williams to be the middle schools representative at the "Great Debate" and was asked to produce an appraisal of middle schools to be delivered in a lecture at the University of York. I noticed at this preliminary meeting a gentleman of Caribbean origin, a deputy head in a London school, who some of the more irreverent present named the "token Black". He was an agreeable enough chap, but a chronic attention seeker who persisted in 'banging the bongos' and 'crashing the coconuts' of African culture and, with sidelong glances at

Shirley Williams, declaring his support for the Labour Party. The bandwagon of the "Great Debate" began to roll and after one year it reached the end of the trail and I believed that I had seen the last of the ambitious Caribbean verbaliser.

I was wrong. Two years later the head teacher of the local Upper School retired and a successor was appointed by the governing body. In the local press Bradford's multi-racial establishment went into raptures as they boasted that Bradford was the first city in the United Kingdom to appoint a black headteacher. The Chairperson of the Educational Services Committee wrote in the local newspaper, *The Telegraph and Argus*, that she was delighted that the person appointed was black. The caretaker of my school, Mr Charles Johnson, now a loyal member of the British National Party, put his job on the line and wrote a letter in reply. He pointed out that if the Chairperson was delighted that the newly appointed head was black then logically, she was pleased that a white candidate had not been appointed, which was an act of discrimination against the whites. He also made the point that positive discrimination produces positive resentment among those who are discriminated against and he further questioned whether the successful candidate had been appointed on merit or because he was black.

BLACK HEADMASTER

I soon met the newly appointed head of the local Upper School, who turned out to be none other than the verbose Caribbean who had so enthusiastically 'banged the bongos' and 'crashed the coconuts' of African culture during the period of the "Great Debate". We had, during this phase of our

Contd. on next page

professional relationship, many discussions on educational and cultural matters, during which he claimed outstanding skill at limbo and expressed the belief in a superior African civilisation which had been destroyed by the whites to uphold the myth of white racial superiority. He also expressed the belief that it was not Florence Nightingale who established the Nursing Service during the Crimean War but a Jamaican lady called Sister Selina. He also took great exception to medical charts showing the circulation of the blood because the colours used were only appropriate to whites and therefore the charts were instruments of racism. His indignation knew no bounds when confronted by books showing white explorers being rowed up the Niger by African natives, because he alleged it was a distortion of the truth in that it showed Africans in a subservient position.

It was evident that he was a victim of his own multi-racial allegories and that he was prepared to ignore historical truth to perpetuate a racially convenient deception. He was very enthusiastic about the need to destroy 'racist' books and to purge the English dictionary of words with 'racist' overtones. He did not confine his declared commitment to literary vandalism to books such as Shakespeare's *Othello* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* but he envisaged a predatory raid upon the libraries of infant and first schools, tearing books like *Poor Little Black Sambo* to shreds and searching every nook and cranny for signs of 'gollywogism'. I listened with polite pity to this poor man who carried an enormous chip of inferiority upon his shoulders and I, on one occasion, asked if he thought that the Brownies should be prescribed as a 'racist' organisation.

In one of our later discussions my Caribbean colleague revealed that he would be out of school quite a lot because he had been appointed a member of the Swann Committee. As indicated previously in this article, government-appointed committees of enquiry are so constituted that they are certain to deliver findings consistent with the government of the day's own objectives. A committee to consider comprehensive education would be weighted with comprehensivists and one to consider multi-racial, multi-cultural education would be composed of the most militant and rabid multi-racialists, therefore my Caribbean colleague was a 'must' for the Swann Committee and he proved to be its most vociferous and militant member. Let us, before we begin to examine the Swann Report, recognise that this type of person, with his monocular view of society, is typical of those who have been asked to determine the educational future of white children held captive within the educational system; who are to be subjected to programmes of social engineering to condition them to accept as normal, a multi-racial Hell.

SWANN COMMITTEE

The Swann Committee was convened initially in 1979 by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science in the last Labour Government to investigate and to report upon levels of performance between the various racial groups and to find reasons for any ethnic groups underperform-

ance. The committee was heavily weighted with racial militants from the ethnic minority groups, who had no interest in taking part in an impartial educational inquiry, but who were about the business of selective ethnic justification and the creating of a platform for the exposure of alleged white guilt.

The committee's deliberations were often frustrated by the partisan and insular behaviour of West Indian militants who would not accept the obvious fact of the low cultural profile within their ethnic community and that they had the lowest academic performance record of any racial group. Walk-outs were common and resignations frequent, motivated largely by the unobjective paranoia of the West Indian representatives who, when faced with indisputable evidence, felt menaced and humiliated. West Indian levels of educational and social performance are abysmal even to the casual observer, but within the context of the academic situation, the comparative level of ethnic underachievement by West Indian children seems to stem from hereditary characteristics which, in turn, is reflected in their ethnic community's educational and cultural poverty. In addition to their unsatisfactory attitudinal and social profile, West Indian children perform badly when subjected to standard IQ tests. Their level of performance is, on average, twenty points below the score of indigenous children and fifteen points below the score of children of Asian parentage. It is this intellectual inferiority which determines the West Indians' low socio/economic status, not, as they would like us to believe, social discrimination based upon racial hostility.

The West Indian defence, based upon cultural disorientation and linguistic problems, is scarcely credible when one considers their long history of exposure to the English language and British colonial culture. Asians and Orientals when subjected to culturally incompatible IQ tests do far better than West Indians taking standard tests, thus laying the myth of racial equality.

SPECIOUS EXPLANATIONS

An article in the *Sunday Telegraph*, 17th March, bemoaned the fact that the Swann Committee had "failed to crack the mystery of West Indian under-achievement". The usual specious explanations were peddled in the article: prejudice; environment and, inexplicably, language. In my view there is no mystery other than the genetic one; the transmitted hereditary characteristics which makes those West Indians of African origin as intellectually and socially infirm in Britain as they are in their foster environment in the Caribbean. The Swann Committee, adopting the Nelsonian stance, refused to recognise that genetic characteristics are the aggregate of what you are, and they sought refuge in the whitewash (forgive the racist expression) of environment predominating over heredity. If they had used that other ethnic minority, the Jews, as a study module they would have discovered that their social behaviour and physical characteristics underline the importance of racial/genetic factors. The Jews believe that they are 'The Chosen People'; they are opposed to inter-marriage with the *Goyim*; they wish to impose apartheid upon the Arabs of Palestine to prevent miscege-

nation; they actively promote the genetic pollution of other races whilst themselves practising racial exclusivism.

The Asian representatives on the Swann Committee displayed their commitment to the cause of Asian ethnic imperialism and attempted to ride rough-shod over the global needs of the total school population. There were divisions between those who were fundamentalist Muslims and the proteges of left-wing extremism but on the main objective of securing disproportionate benefits for the Asian community they were united. They floated the proposition of separate schools for Muslims; the abandonment of co-education; single sex schools for Muslim girls; the right of the Muslim Imam to enter schools and to conduct Islamic rituals (this right is denied all other ministers of religion in respect of schools in the State sector); the discontinuing of the Christian act of collective worship as laid down in the 1944 Education Act and its replacement by a mandatory secular assembly.

ASIAN CHILDREN

It is interesting to note that whilst all Asian representatives were agreed on those measures which operated against the interests of the white majority there was disagreement on the subject of the level of scholastic performance of Asian children. The majority view was that Asian children performed well in school despite the prejudice of teachers, curricular discrimination and all the well-known social, anti-ethnic vices which can be conjured from the well-oiled imagination of the Asian mind. Professor Velna, an Asian academic of the University of Bradford, however, revealed in the immediate post-Swann period how these results favouring the Asian child had been achieved and the questionable parameters of comparison which had been used by the committee. Professor Velna complained that to produce results which showed Asians performing similarly to whites "like was not compared with like". He claimed that middle-class Asian children were compared with working class white children from inner-city areas and that a specially selected sample of ten Asian children were compared with fifty white children from deprived areas, thus producing a distorted statistical conclusion and, in his view, rendering the committee's findings invalid. It is significant that an Asian academic should imply that the "figures were juggled" to produce conclusions favourable to one section of the ethnic minority community. The professor, I regret to say, was not motivated by objectivity or an overwhelming commitment to truth; he merely wished to create a base from which he could pontificate about the inadequate academic performance of Asian children being due to prejudice, lack of resources and linguistic problems.

What recommendations did Swann make to rectify this situation of alleged ethnic minority deprivation? The committee started, as is now customary in multi-racial gatherings, by wallowing in allegations of white racial guilt. It then performed the ritual of grovelling to aggrandise the natives who were becoming restive and then it handed down

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THE MULTI-COLOURED BANDWAGGON

(Contd. from prev. page)

its 'tablets of stone' containing the following four principal recommendations:—

- (a) Schools should condition white children to accept the multi-racial society
- (b) Schools should have 'places' to combat racism
- (c) More teachers from ethnic minority groups should be appointed
- (d) Urdu, Tamil, Gujarati and other ethnic languages should be taught to white children, as well as ethnic minority children, in the same way as they are taught German and French or any modern European language.

I propose to examine these proposals, in some detail, to establish the intentions of the committee and to assess the consequences of its adoption. Firstly:—

(a) Schools should condition white children to accept the multi-racial society

The first attempt to use the educational services for the purpose of multi-racial indoctrination was the compulsory 'racial awareness' course for the social conditioning of serving teachers introduced by most local authorities with the blessing of the Department of Education and Science. There was considerable resentment, within the teaching profession, that teachers were compelled to submit to this humiliating type of 'forced feeding' which was often administered by the most arrogant and militant members of ethnic minority groups. These courses were supported by a number of sanctions against the non-compliant, e.g. the loss of promotional opportunity; the questioning of professional capability and downright persecution as per the Bradford *cause celebre* involving Mr Raymond Honeyford, Head of Drummond Middle School. Teachers who were compliant were designated 'sympathetic' and regarded as good promotional material, while those who were resistant to forced indoctrination were stigmatised as 'hard-nosed' and, in consequence, appropriate material for inspectorial attention.

It is not strange that, in these deplorable circumstances, a large part of the teaching profession, irrespective of their individual views, strive to present the image of being 'sympathetic' and shun all association with those who have been presented as 'hard-nosed' in case they jeopardise their career prospects by being smeared by association. It is regrettable that many of the most able, experienced and best qualified teachers, feel it necessary to seek refuge from this 'Animal Farm' situation by seeking early retirement which further impoverishes the education service.

It may be argued that the practice of indoctrinating the young to ensure a future adult consensus is not a new practice and neither is it exclusive to Swann and the multi-racial establishment; after all, church schools of all denominations exist for that purpose. The difference, however, is that

church school education is a voluntary option exercised at the discretion of parents who wish their children to be taught in a way consistent with their beliefs and the family ethos. It is a fundamental principle of British educational practice that "thou shalt not indoctrinate" — a principle enshrined in the conscience clause of the 1944 Education Act. In response to the pressure of alien groups, living within our midst, it is now ordained that in Britain's multi-cultural despotism our children will be indoctrinated in an alien culture to serve the purposes of that Afro-Asian community. The host bird can no longer sing in Spring unless the multi-racial cuckoo expresses approval and the repertoire is limited to cuckoo songs. The end product of forced feeding, even multi-racial forced feeding, is when the recipient says "Enough is enough."

(b) Schools should have 'places' to combat racism

Is this 'place' a 'multi-cultural sin bin' or an educational concentration camp where white children are to be brain-washed, psychologically assassinated and socially engineered into accepting that black is white? I suppose, in our democratic society, that the same techniques could be used to make Conservatives good Socialists or Generals members of the CND. When one reads of Swann's recommendation for 'places to combat racism' in schools one wonders if they will be manned by 'thought police' and staffed by multi-racial zealots with the appropriate 'Gulag Archipelago' qualifications. Is it possible that any British government would allow such a proposal to be implemented or that white parents would not rise in moral outrage against those who would violate the minds of the young? I would be more confident of the answer if it were not for the insidious multi-racial indoctrination which has taken place, through the media, over these multi-racial years. I believe that the symptoms of white apathy are a temporary debility and that those inherent racial characteristics of our people will be reasserted to defeat those who conspire to inflict these multi-cultural iniquities upon our children.

(c) More teachers from ethnic minority groups should be appointed

The desire to appoint more 'ethnic' teachers is prompted by the need to project the black person as a figure of authority and a symbol of 'ethnic' academic attainment. Psychologists have long used images to develop 'self-concepts'. If the black teacher is projected as a 'figure of authority' then the white child may develop a related 'self-concept' of subservience which may lead to the 'status acceptability' of the black in society. Teachers from ethnic minority groups, in general, suffer from the hereditary traits and social 'hang-ups' which caused the Swann Committee to be convened in the first place. They are professional under-achievers and make little effective contribution to the life of a school. The appointment of ethnic teachers should be seen for what it is: an attempt to impose an alien culture upon our children and to further dilute the indigenous culture. The need is not for more ethnic teachers but for more effective teachers. Teachers who are not racial capitulators and who possess the necessary cultural orientation to reassert our national culture and racial

identity have the will to reimburse our youth with a sense of national pride and the spirit of idealism.

I now come to the final and most ludicrous of Swann's proposals, that:—

- (d) Urdu, Tamil, Gujarati and other ethnic minority languages should be taught to white children, as well as ethnic minority children, in the same way as they are taught German and French or any modern language

The need for European children to be taught the major languages of Europe needs no justification. They are the languages of our Western culture, are international means of communication and possess a linguistic affinity. In recent years, because of scarce financial resources, modern languages along with other curricular subjects have been underfunded and even in areas of salient, linguistic, curriculum development courses have been terminated. In one of the schools of which I was headteacher, I was asked to terminate a well-established course in Russian by the Director of Education, because it was not possible to provide continuity in the Upper School because of insufficient funding. If we cannot afford to fund important foreign languages, what is the premise upon which we fund the unimportant, parochial, tribal tongues of Asia?

The Swann Report is the most dangerous of a whole series of multi-racial strategies. It might be said that the Race Relations Act, the Scarman Report and the whole gamut of media indoctrination techniques were preparatory for the publication of this document. The inquiry lacked objectivity and its findings were badly researched and were inspired by prejudice and ignorance rather than educational experience, principle and knowledge. It is a palliative for the ethnic minority groups and, if taken, a deadly poison for the indigenous white population. There is no room for half measures — it must be resisted and rejected. The British National Party is indeed Britain's hope and salvation in this fight against white apathy and black domination. It is my belief that the immoderation of the ethnic minorities and the political-educative mission of the BNP will produce the long awaited white backlash. We have kept our vigil over our nation's culture and heritage and we must be ready to assume the lead, when the time comes, to restore our nation's glory and to work for the fulfilment of our racial destiny.

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT has spent a lifetime in education. He ended his career as Headteacher at Delf Hill Middle School, Bradford, having previously been Headteacher of Wisbey Junior High School and Deputy Headteacher of Drummond Boys' Secondary School. He was nominated by the Department of Education & Science to be the representative for the middle school sector at the Conference on Secondary Education initiated by the last Labour Government. He has lectured on educational subjects, particularly relating to the curriculum of middle schools in colleges and universities throughout Britain. He also addressed the 83rd Annual Conference of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has featured in educational programmes on television and radio.

NEGRO INTELLIGENCE: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Part 1

NOEL A. HUNT discusses an extensive study that the Swann Committee conveniently ignored

THE TESTING OF NEGRO INTELLIGENCE is the title of a massive book by Dr. Audrey M. Shuey. Dr. Shuey was Professor of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Women's College in the United States. The book soon went into several editions. The facts and figures which follow are extracted from the second edition, published in New York in 1966.

The book is an attempt to assemble and evaluate research in the field of Negro intelligence as determined by psychometric tests. The survey covers a span of over fifty years. Approximately 382 studies are examined, during which 81 tests were administered.

The subjects of the tests were hundreds of thousands of Negro children from various parts of the States, as well as about 1,600 from Ontario, Canada and the West Indian islands of Jamaica and Grand Cayman.

In the United States a Negro is classified as any person with coloured blood. It has been estimated that only about 20 per-cent of the Negro population of the States are full-blooded blacks.

In addition to the Negroes, approximately 1,700 coloured and 13,900 white children between the ages of two and six years served as subjects in 17 studies reported between 1922 and 1965.

The average intelligence quotients of the various groups of coloured children ranged between 83 and 101; the average IQs of the white groups with whom they were compared ranged between 102 and 113. The combined average IQ of the coloured subjects was 94, or approximately 12 points below that of the white subjects.

The combined average IQs of coloured and white children whose test scores were reported prior to 1945 were 96.28 and 105.22 respectively, a difference of nine points; in the period 1945 to 1965 the respective coloured and white IQs were 90.79 and 107.33, a difference of 16.5 points.

SCHOOL CHILDREN INDIVIDUAL TESTS

43 investigations are reviewed in which 14 individual tests were administered to 9,925 coloured school children. In 23 of these researches white children were also tested. In two of them the coloured average equalled that of the compared white groups. However, one of the two studies (Peterson and Lanier, 1929) included white children from non-English-speaking homes. Excluding the records of the whites who spoke a foreign language at home, the median of the remainder is significantly above that of the coloured.

In the 21 investigations which included no white subjects, 17 authors report averages below the white norms. Of the three in which the results compare favourably with the white norms only Graham's Atlanta

group (1926) and one of Long's Washington DC groups (1933) were described as unselected. The other group examined by Long and those included in Beckham's data (1933) were not randomly selected.

The average IQs of coloured and white children who were examined between 1921 and 1944 were 85 and 99 respectively, a difference of 14 points. In the period between 1945 and 1964 the respective coloured and white averages were 82 and 96, a difference of 14 points.

In the ten studies in which whites and Negroes were selected from the same neighbourhoods, where mill whites were compared with Negro children of varying status, and where white and coloured subjects were matched for occupational status of father or socio-economic status of the home, with one exception the coloured have scored the lower. Where comparisons were made in terms of IQ the coloured averaged about nine points below the matched white groups.

SCHOOL CHILDREN: NON-VERBAL GROUP TESTS

Forty-one studies which utilised seventeen non-verbal group tests in the examination of about 14,800 coloured school children have been reviewed. White children were included in 22 of the investigations. In all of these the white subjects secured higher averages than the coloured of the same localities or cities.

In the nineteen experimental studies where the scores of the Negroes were compared with white norms, all except Long (1933) reported inferiority of the coloured. In general, the children seem to have been

selected by random or stratified sampling or else saturated samples were obtained.

The combined average IQ of coloured and white children who were examined between 1925 and 1944 were 83 and 99 respectively, a difference of 16 points; for the period between 1945 and 1964 the respective coloured and white averages proved to be 88 and 101, a difference of 13 points.

SCHOOL CHILDREN: VERBAL GROUP TESTS

103 studies of coloured school children are reviewed in which 18 or more psychometric verbal group tests were administered. In all, about 60,850 coloured children were examined by these tests, about four-fifths of whom were living in urban areas and one fifth in villages or on farms. Approximately 64 per-cent of the subjects were tested in the South, the other 36 per-cent being about equally divided between the Border and Northern States.

White children were also tested in 58 of the researches, the whites achieving higher scores on the average than the Negroes in every investigation except one.

The average IQs of coloured and white children whose scores were reported between 1923 and 1944 were 85 and 98 respectively, a difference of 13 points; in the period between 1945 and 1965 the respective coloured and white averages were 83 and 99, a difference of 16 points.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Twenty intelligence tests administered to approximately 23,600 coloured high

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BRITAIN 1985

This scene from morning prayers in a school in the Midlands shows that we have learned nothing from the American experience.

NEGRO INTELLIGENCE: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

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school students have been reported in the 55 studies included in the book.

The combined average IQs of coloured and white high school subjects whose test scores were reported prior to 1945 were 86 and 97 respectively, a difference of 11 points. In the period 1945 to 1965 the respective coloured and white IQs were 83 and 102, a difference of 19 points.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

About 61 per-cent of the 24,640 Negro college students included in the survey have been examined on the American Council Psychological Examination for college freshmen. 10 per-cent have been tested on the Higher Form of this Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability. 21 per-cent have been examined by the School and College Ability Tests, the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Tests or the Medical College Admission Test. About 9 per-cent have been given some other tests. 98 per-cent of the subjects were enrolled in colleges for Negroes.

The obtained averages are typically much lower than the norms provided and below the average of the specific white groups with whom they were compared.

The rest of Dr. Shuey's report is concerned with the American Armed Forces in both World Wars and the tests given to servicemen. Reports on tests administered to special groups of veterans and other civilians, an analysis and concluding statement bring her report to an end.

THE ARMED FORCES: WORLD WAR I

A review of the research on the Army data of World War I indicates that white officers scored markedly above coloured officers. It shows further that white enlisted men were consistently superior to Negro enlisted men.

That Army data also indicate that Northern whites of the draft were unequivocally superior to Northern Negroes of the draft, and that Southern white recruits were clearly superior to Southern Negro recruits.

A comparison of scores on the Combined Scale of about 10,000 Negro and 17,000 white enlisted men from the four Northern states where Negroes were reported to have scored their best and the four Southern states where whites were reported to have scored their worst shows the four groups to rank in order of: Northern Whites, Southern (and Border) Whites, Northern Negroes, and Southern (and Border) Negroes.

THE ARMED FORCES: WORLD WAR II

Four studies have indicated that total rejection rates were higher for Negroes than for Whites in World War II and that the rejection rates due to educational and mental deficiency were markedly different for the two races.

From these it is evident that the coloured

enlisted man averaged from 25 to 30 points below the white recruit on the Army General Classification Test; that significant differences occurred when coloured and white men of the same Military Occupational Speciality were compared; and that the differences persisted when whites from an all-Southern Command were compared with Negroes from their best Northern Command. Significant differences were also found between Negro and White aviation cadets of World War II and between Negro and White soldiers (post Korean War) who had been carefully matched on a number of variables.

SPECIAL GROUPS OF VETERANS AND OTHER CIVILIANS

In all nine of the researches dealing with the testing of special groups of veterans and other civilians, the coloureds averaged below the whites with whom they were compared. In six of the studies the results were reported in terms of IQ, with the coloured averaging from 11 to 17 points below the white subjects, and from 16 to 32 points below the white norms.

Coloured men who had completed as much as 10 grades of schooling earned lower Army General Classification Test scores than whites with little or no schooling (Fulk, 1949; Fulk and Farrell 1952).

DEVIATES

From a combination of relatively unselected samples of white and coloured school children, it appears that proportionately the coloured gifted have been reported about one-sixth as often as the white gifted; and that the coloured retarded have been reported about six times as often as the white retarded.

The combined mean IQ of approximately 27,441 Northern white children was 101.7; that of the 25,641 Southern whites was 102.2; while the combined mean of the 15,017 Northern coloured subjects was 88.7 and that of the 32,382 Southern Negroes was 82.6.

OVERLAPPING

Our calculation of the average amount of overlapping, using available data from 34,784 coloured school children, high school pupils, and college students examined in 71 studies is 11 per-cent.

ANALYSIS OF TEST ITEMS

In general, Negroes have been reported as earning their best scores in tests identified as purposeful, practical and concrete. They achieved their lowest scores in tests that involve logical analysis, abstract reasoning and certain perceptual-motor functions.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT BY DR. SHUEY

The remarkable consistency in test results, whether they pertain to school or pre-school children, to children between ages 6 to 9 or 10 to 12, to children in Grades 1 to 3 or 4 to 7, to high school or college students, to enlisted men or officers in training in the Armed Forces in World War I,

World War II or the Post-Korean period, to veterans of the Armed Forces, to homeless men or transients, to gifted or mentally deficient, to delinquent or criminal; the fact that differences between coloured and white are present not only in the rural and urban South, but in the Border and Northern States; the fact that the coloured pre-school, school and high school pupils living in Northern cities tested as far below the Southern urban white children as they did below the whites in the Northern cities; the fact that the relatively small average differences were found between the IQs of Northern-born and Southern-born Negro children who have achieved average IQs slightly lower in the past twenty years than between 1921 and 1944; the tendency towards greater variability among whites; the tendency for racial hybrids to score higher than those groups described as, or inferred to be, unmixed Negro; the evidence that the mean overlap is between 7 and 13 per-cent; the evidence that the tested differences appear to be greater for logical analysis, abstract reasoning and perceptual-motor tasks than for practical and concrete problems; the evidence that the tested differences may be a little less on verbal than on non-verbal tests; the indication that the coloured elementary or high school pupil has not been adversely affected in his tested performance by the presence of a white examiner; an indication that Negroes may have a greater sense of personal worth than whites, at least at the elementary, high school and college levels; the unproved and probably erroneous assumption that Negroes have been less well motivated on tests than whites; the fact the differences were reported in practically all of the studies in which the cultural environment of the whites appeared to be similar in richness and complexity to that of the Negroes; the fact that in many comparisons, including those in which the coloureds have appeared to best advantage, Negro subjects have been either more representative of their racial group or more highly selected than the comparable whites; all taken together, inevitably point to the presence of native differences between Negroes and whites as determined by intelligence tests.

DISCUSSION

Dr. Shuey closes her report with which must surely be one of the longest sentences in the English language. In spite of its length it deserves careful study. It is a model of scientific, dispassionate, balanced statement. It covers every important finding made in her survey. It raises some difficult questions. The issues raised by the Report go far beyond matters of education alone.

The studies were made in America. This does not mean, however, that the problem is purely an American one. We too have many thousands of immigrants from the racial groups studied by Dr. Shuey. We too insist that all races are the same; we too look to racial integration as a solution to all racial problems.

The British are not in general a cruel people. Yet if the results of the many studies analysed by Dr. Shuey are considered it seems clear that we are guilty of great

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cruelty, not only to our own children but to those of other racial groups as well. Our educational system is designed — quite rightly — to meet the needs of our own children. Since the British believe that all races are the same — or at any rate are never allowed to say publicly that they are not — children of all racial groups must be fitted into the Procrustean bed of a system designed only for our own children.

If Dr. Shuey's conclusions are correct, it is difficult to think of anything more cruel. The average Negro child must struggle to keep up with his white classmates. It is a struggle which the report tells us that the average Black cannot win. It takes little imagination to visualise the frustration and mental anguish caused to such children.

In our desire to be fair to all we seem to have been fair to none. If the school standards are based on white norms, then the average Negro will lag, lose interest and may drop out. If the norm set is that of the Negro, then the white pupil will be coasting, missing the challenge and stimulus which a school should provide. Our insistence that all races are equal and must be identically treated seems to guarantee school children

the worst of both worlds.

It is well known that all is not right with our school system. The Swann report is merely a symptom of the public unease. That report gives many reasons for the admittedly poor performance of Negro pupils. The one reason it does not give is a difference in average intelligence between the races. Yet this, if Dr. Shuey's conclusions are accepted, is the root of all our educational troubles. Nor can these troubles be put right, it seems, until we frankly admit that races differ in other things as well as in pigmentation, and take steps to reflect the difference in our school system.

FOLLY OF INTEGRATION

There is more to the question than this, of course. If, as the Shuey Report seems to make plain, it is folly to expect one educational system to satisfy the needs of differing races, then how sensible is it to make them subject to the same laws, to apply the same standards when assessing penalties, to expect them to strive for and live happily in the sort of society we want for ourselves? Can we, in

short, integrate the Negro into our civilisation without destroying it in the process? If we cannot, then we should resist. Surely the first need is for free and open debate on the topic.

Britain and America believe — or at least their rulers say that they do — that not only is a multi-racial society possible but that racial integration is desirable. This belief is expressed, even though there is no example in history of a successful multi-racial society. The belief is stubbornly held in the face of daily experience which shows it to be impracticable, and in a world which daily grows more racially divided. The facts and figures quoted by Dr. Shuey seem to indicate conclusively that the attempt to build such a society can never succeed.

Dr. Shuey's evidence shows that either we must distort our culture to accommodate the Negro, or he must distort his to accommodate ours, or that we must agree to live apart. Can it be that South Africa's policy of separate development is the right one after all? Dr. Shuey provides ample ammunition for those who would argue that South Africa is right.

TO BE CONTINUED

THEY CALL IT 'DEMOCRACY'; WE CALL IT A RACKET

Part 2

JOHN TYNDALL continues the analysis started last month

IN THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH of World War II the 'victorious' powers resolved that one of the vital conditions of the making of the post-war world would be that 'Nazism', 'Fascism' or any other movement of authoritarian Nationalism would be prevented by all means possible from ever rising again, not only in Germany and Italy but anywhere else. By this they meant that the 'democratic' rights and freedoms normally extended to political parties right across the spectrum would be suspended in the case of movements of those kinds, whether they proclaimed themselves to be 'Nazi' or 'Fascist' openly or were merely designated as such by those who set themselves up as the thought controllers of the new world.

For the Soviet part of the post-war community of nations this policy did not pose any special problem. 'Nazism', 'Fascism' and all other forms of Nationalism were simply banned alongside every other creed or movement opposed to the Communist way of thinking. No pretence ever existed in the Soviet Communist scheme of things that there should be any toleration of dissenting points of view.

But for the Western nations claiming for themselves the mantle of 'democracy' things were not nearly so simple. To admit openly that any kind of political creed or movement disapproved of by the ruling powers should be banned under the laws of the state would be to tear away from under their feet the very principles and precepts upon which their various 'democratic' systems were supposed to be based. Having told everyone that they had been fighting the war "to

make the world safe for democracy," how could they cast out of the window their very justification for 6 years of struggle?

REPRESSION IN W. GERMANY

The various 'democracies' resolved this dilemma in various ways. In the Federal Republic of Germany the most blatant, harsh and unashamed oppression was practised against all those organisations and individuals that might be suspected as intent on reviving National Socialism. Such bodies and people were openly banned under the new laws of the Republic, instituted under pressure from the Allied occupational authorities. In view of the fact that National Socialism was popularly (albeit quite wrongly) regarded as an essentially German phenomenon, and therefore more likely to re-emerge in Germany itself than anywhere else, it was possible to gain acceptance of the idea that 'safeguards' against it needed to be more stringent in that country than in others. Elsewhere, including our own country, the ruling powers were more subtle in their approach; no official prohibition of 'Fascist' movements was introduced, but in a hundred different ways practical obstacles were placed in the path of organisations thus designated which meant that, in effect, they enjoyed none of the normal rights granted to other types of political party. Prominent among these obstacles were:—

- (1) The introduction of laws against 'racism' which were designed to eliminate free public discussion of the issue of racial

differences or of the power of organised Jewry.

- (2) Effective suppression of the Nationalist Press by means of advertising boycotts, both against Nationalist newspapers and magazines and against wholesalers and retailers who might handle them — these boycotts being organised principally by Jewish business interests.
- (3) Constant police harassment of Nationalists by means of telephone tapping, visits to homes on the flimsiest of pretexts, arrest and interrogation without any basis for charges, sabotage of activities and infiltration of Nationalist organisations by police agents for the purpose of internal disruption.
- (4) The effective elimination of freedom of assembly by means of the withdrawal of hiring facilities for meeting halls from Nationalist groups — this policy sometimes being 'justified' as being in the interest of 'community relations' (i.e. 'anti-racism') and sometimes in protection of property against the threat of disorder (always of course the disorder of the opponents of Nationalism and not of Nationalists themselves — thus penalising Nationalists for what their adversaries might do).
- (5) In harness with the above policy, the insidious encouragement of left-wing mobs to attack and disrupt Nationalist meetings, so as to provide the pretext for the denial of meeting facilities on grounds of the threat of a damage to property and also to discourage private

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THEY CALL IT 'DEMOCRACY'; WE CALL IT A RACKET

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owners of meeting halls from hiring their premises to Nationalists.

- (6) The almost total exclusion of Nationalists from the new medium of the post-war era, television. This exclusion has been 'justified' by broadcasting authorities on the grounds that TV time is granted to the spokesmen of political parties in accordance with those parties' degree of representation in parliament, but of course the truth is that access to TV is in the first place essential for a party even to have a chance of representation in parliament. At the same time quite generous TV time has regularly been granted to spokesmen for the most minuscule and obscure organisations providing that their views are not considered 'dangerous', as are those of Nationalists.

These conditions have operated to various degrees in various countries and in Britain they have done so to a degree acutely disadvantageous to the Nationalist cause (we are of course speaking here of **British Nationalism** and not of regional separatist movements in Scotland and Wales, nor of Irish Republicanism, which are regarded as in an entirely different category). The way in which the establishment in Britain has reacted to the challenge of Nationalism has been similar to someone telling a motorist: "You are completely free to drive around our neighbourhood and go anywhere you like," and then when the motorist sets out to do just that he finds himself thus prevented by a series of no-entry signs, road repairs, traffic jams and diversions every time that he wants to travel down a street of his choice. The whole set-up is of course one colossal piece of humbug. The 'democracy' that exists on paper in no way exists in real practice, except in the case of those whose viewpoint has been vetted and approved by the establishment as being "not dangerous".

THE LIVERPOOL EXPERIENCE

This system of concealed suppression exists, broadly speaking, throughout most of the present Western World. Our own party experienced it in Liverpool only recently in events that were described in our columns last month. We elected to hold a public rally in the city in accordance with our 'democratic' rights; in the event we were stopped from doing so by a combination of city council, police, hotel management and left-wing political opposition, which all acted in tandem on the occasion to prevent our rights being exercised. There occurred the threat of a riot and the 'democratic' process was immediately suspended in the interests of preventing that riot. It needs little imagination to realise that such a threat of riot can easily be 'arranged' just about anywhere and at any time for the same procedure to be adopted — to the point at which, eventually, even where no real threat of riot is present the mere supposition of it is enough to have the same result.

To state all this is not to deny that the

violation by 'democratic' powers of their own supposed principles in these cases has a certain rationale — if looked at from their own point of view. To the claim, which I have made, that the whole process reeks of humbug, the answer might be given that humbug is an inevitable weapon in the real world of politics, and entirely necessary and justified when some greater good has to be served or some greater evil opposed. Every possible immoral and despicable device was employed by the Allied powers in World War II on the grounds that the 'enemy', i.e. 'Nazism', was so manifestly and enormously evil that any kind of minor evil was permissible in the cause of its destruction. You have to fight dirty in order to win a dirty game, etc., etc. That is the argument.

With this argument no doubt in the back of his mind, today's 'liberal-democrat' will sanctify the methods used to suppress those whom he regards as dangerous to his system. "Of course I believe in the maintenance of free speech," he will say, "but I do not agree with extending it to those who will abuse it" (i.e. such people as 'Fascists'). In other words, 'freedom', in his conception of the term, has its limits. Extended beyond a certain point, it becomes self-destructive to the very order of things that he holds most dear, which he considers essential to the stability of society as he understands it.

To which I would say: fair enough — given his particular values, one can see his point. Have I not acknowledged in the first section of this article that freedom cannot be total and absolute but must be restricted in certain sectors if it is to be preserved in others?

INCONSISTENCY

But where the 'liberal-democrat' trips himself up is in failing to make this same rule for those political systems he opposes as he does for the system he supports. In his

own scheme of what is the right society he defends the withdrawal of freedom from those who might endanger that society; at the same time he is the very first to squeal in protest when just such a principle is applied by those who are acting in defence of a different society. Then such an act is derided as 'oppression', 'dictatorship', the denial of 'human rights', etc., etc., etc. *ad nauseam*.

It is at this point that we should perhaps take a closer look at those societies regarded by the 'liberal-democrat' as the absolute antithesis of his own, and in order to see how there operates in reverse the principle of imposing limitations on freedom which he justifies in the defence of his own society. By this is meant those societies which the 'liberal' will designate as 'Fascist' — using that term in the very broad, loose way in which he is accustomed to using it rather than in the exact and precise way in which it should properly be used, i.e. virtually any society in which Nationalist and patriotic ideals are combined with strong and firm government, rather than a society constructed according to the specific programme carried out in Italy under Mussolini.

Straightaway let us dispense with the idea that in such societies there is any such thing as the suppression of every kind of dissenting opinion and thought; such a thing would be quite impossible to enforce in practice even in the doubtful event of its being desirable in principle. No such suppression existed in reality under Fascism in Italy or National Socialism in Germany, let alone in any other type of society or system broadly similar to those mentioned. No 'dictator' other than a comic-opera fool (which Mussolini and Hitler certainly were not) would wish to be surrounded by people who never dared to tell him when they thought he was wrong. All sound and effective leadership, however strong and self-willed, needs sources of frank and indepen-

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'DEMOCRACY' IN ACTION

Police bar BNP members from entry to St. George's Hotel, Liverpool, where previously officers of Special Branch had sabotaged the party's booking by warning the management of expected left-wing demonstrations. Demonstrators are seen adding to the intimidation in front of the hotel building.

dent advice, and all vital decisions of state need to be carefully discussed and analysed from every angle before the commitment is made to put them into effect. Does anyone seriously think that the massive social and economic achievements of the so-called 'dictatorships' — undeniable, whatever one may think of the other features of those regimes — or the tremendous wartime achievements of Germany, effected after Summer 1941 against immense odds, could have been possible just through the pre-emptory orders of one man and without prior discussion involving a pooling of brains and expertise?

THE 'DICTATORS'

Those who care to read David Irving's *Hitler's War*, one of the less bigoted accounts of the 1939-45 conflict though by no means one completely uncritical of the German leader, will realise that its central figure far preferred generals who would speak frankly to him and argue with him when they thought it necessary than time-serving sycophants and yes-men. Meanwhile those who actually visited Germany in the 1930s (as opposed to those who merely read about that country in their Jewish-censored press) will be able to testify that foreign newspapers, most of which were highly critical of the National Socialist regime, were available in the main shops and on the main news-stands of all the major towns and cities, including American as well as British and French papers. Bearing in mind that a high proportion of educated Germans were able to read in English or French or both languages, there might be every reason to suppose that such papers would be denied to them but this was not the case.

Then there was Juan Peron, the so-called 'dictator' of Argentina. Organised under his government and run by his wife Evita was a special bureau in Buenos Aires at which any citizen, however poor or lowly, could call at any time of the day and express any complaint that he saw fit. Each and every complaint was carefully investigated and, where found just, was acted upon so far as this was possible. Such a procedure hardly accords with the image of 'dictatorships' that the 'liberal' would prefer that we have in our minds, which is one reason why not many people have ever heard about it.

When in the 1960s a group of army officers seized power and set up their own government in Greece under Colonel Papadopoulos, 'liberals' the world over squawked about all freedom of dissent in that country being brutally suppressed. Yet I well remember watching a TV documentary in which a woman well known to be opposed to the government was featured openly attacking it in an interview filmed right in the middle of Athens, where she lived. Granted, the interview was probably not shown on Greek TV but it must have been seen by a great many Greeks in Britain who were likely to return later to their homeland. Papadopoulos was, needless to say, execrated by his opponents for jailing some of their number; but this did not prevent them jailing him in return when his government was overthrown.

It has never been seriously contested,



HITLER WITH HIS SERVICE CHIEFS
He preferred frank speakers to yes-men

certainly not among people of my acquaintance whose thinking would in the 'liberal' vocabulary probably be termed 'Fascist', that there should exist in every mechanism of state the facility for frank and sometimes critical discussion of government policy. Where the great disagreement exists is in the matter of the form in which this facility should be provided. There will be people who do not necessarily support the contention of 'liberals' that the parliamentary form prevailing at present has to be the best one, or that that squalid commercial racket masquerading under the guise of a 'free press' is indeed the best means whereby there can be a frank public discussion of national affairs whereby public evils may be eliminated and the public good served. One might indeed ask what is the value of a 'free press' in which the front page is plastered with 'exposure' of some minor sex scandal, written obviously for the titillation of readers, while much more important and damaging scandals concerning irregularities in the affairs of state are conveniently hushed up because of the fear that certain powerful interest groups might otherwise be offended and certain valuable advertising contracts thereby lost? Of course the idea of a 'free press', like practically all other 'liberal' articles of faith, is a total sham, as anyone with real experience in the world of journalism will be able to testify. Yet should anyone suggest that the press be removed from the regulation of commercial racketeers operating from the shadows and subjected to some more open regulation, however limited, by government he is immediately branded by the 'liberal' as the enemy of 'freedom'! Of course freedom of the press, as the 'liberal' would have us believe in it, has always been a total fantasy, just as has the

idea of freedom of broadcasting. Such vast and powerful institutions as the press and broadcasting can never be other than controlled by *élites* and oligarchies; the only question to be decided is: which *élite*? which oligarchy? And, most important of all, in the interests of **what** and **whom**?

In what then lies the essential difference in attitudes to free debate between the 'liberal' and those who favour an alternative system? Perhaps I may be permitted to describe it in this way: while the former sees it as a means of **disrupting** the process of government the latter envisages it as a means of **helping** the process of government. To the 'liberal', human freedom and civilised political life are inconceivable except in

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PAPADAPOULOS
Attacked for jailing his opponents, he was then jailed by them.



THEY CALL IT 'DEMOCRACY'; WE CALL IT A RACKET

(Cont'd. from prev. page)

terms under which half the body politic is occupied with the effort to govern while the other half is occupied with the effort to prevent it governing. No decent procedure of politics is possible, in other words, without the ever present existence of party warfare. There has to be a constant fight for power between rival political factions — otherwise no society can be 'free'. The 'liberal' fails to see that in such an environment the whole political process becomes nothing better than a mutual slanging match in which truth and objectivity, to say nothing of a sober judgement of what is in the best national interest, become the first and chief casualties. Parliament, instead of being a forum for intelligent analysis of state policy, is a battleground of ideologies behind which stand vested interests. As for 'the people', in whose name the whole institution is supposedly conceived, their views are generally treated, as I have indicated earlier, with wholehearted contempt, while the real freedoms that are valuable to them — such as freedom to work and to walk about the streets in safety — are regarded as of little account compared with the freedom of the Opposition caucus in the House of Commons to howl down every Government speaker in a frenzy of zoological noise bereft of one iota of constructive thought.

LIMITATION OF FREEDOM

Then there is the issue of the limitation of freedom to which I have referred earlier. As indicated, the 'liberal', in contradiction to all his professed principles, upholds in practice that such limitation is necessary in certain circumstances. The non-liberal, though with much less hypocrisy, simply holds to the same view.

What then are the limitations on freedom considered necessary in those societies offensive to 'liberals' and therefore usually designated by the latter as 'Fascist'?

They are those limitations that are called into play at the point at which the exercise of freedom seriously endangers the workings of stable government, undermines national unity or substantially threatens national security or the national interest. Considering things soberly, I do not see such limitations as being unreasonable, particularly when it is borne in mind that they are limitations which at worst only affect a very small few and in no way infringe upon the liberties of the ordinary average citizen.

And given that the spirit and intent of a government are fundamentally patriotic — which is certainly what they should be — is it unreasonable to deduce that any political party, personality or activity which repudiates the very principles of national self-preservation, national independence and national defence against the country's enemies, internal as well as external (which principles are the cornerstone of patriotism) are deserving of the status of **illegal**? After all, every state, 'democratic' or otherwise, legislates against those practices that are

considered to be morally wrong or socially disruptive, and these include murder, rape, robbery, fraud, and many others. What then is wrong in designating in the same category acts which clearly are harmful to the national good and likewise placing such acts as outside the pale of the law?

It has been in this spirit that the constitutions of the authoritarian states have been constructed. Clearly, there could be no room within such states for political parties or any other kinds of organisation not owing first and exclusive loyalty to the nation in question. Going one step further, neither could there be room for those whose political activities were conceived with the object, not of assisting the process of government, but of disrupting and sabotaging that process, since, whether by intent or not, activity of that kind would inevitably harm the nation and aid its enemies. The same could be said of activity which caused disruption in the nation's economic life, and it has been for that reason that trade unions as we know them in this country have been disbanded in such states and their functions taken over by state-controlled bodies set up with a view to co-ordinating the different sections of industry rather than bringing them into conflict. Such procedures have of course been hysterically condemned by leftists and 'liberals' as an infringement of 'workers' rights' but those same people were not able to do much about protecting the 'rights' of those British miners who wanted to carry on working during the recent coal strike, nor indeed did many of them even wish to do so. To risk repetition, the 'rights' with which the 'liberal' and leftist are continually obsessed are always the rights of the politically active minority and seldom the rights of the peaceful and conscientiously working majority.

If we are to accept the premises of the 'liberal', we must accept his view that political decisions have to be based on consensus and compromise, on mutual tolerance of diverse opinions and on the attempt to synthesise those opinions into an acceptable policy. That at least is how the 'democratic' process would be described by most of those who support it.

Such a proposition sounds perfectly reasonable — just as long as at the end of the road there is the basis of a commonly shared loyalty and objective. When two or more groups of men are arguing about different means to achieve the same end, it is possible to envisage some acceptable compromise that

puts a limit on the argument and gets them all working to that common objective.

But when the argument is between two or more groups of men of totally different and conflicting loyalties and therefore in all probability working in pursuit of wholly incompatible objectives, no such mutual tolerance or compromise can ever be possible, and it is in the matter of believing that it can that the 'liberal' reveals his naivety.

IRRECONCILABLES

Men of good 'liberal' disposition have spent the last few years trying to find a mutually acceptable formula for achieving an end to the conflict in Northern Ireland, hardly ever stopping to think that such a formula is out of the question as it involves bringing together in common cause two groups of people dedicated to different and utterly irreconcilable causes, i.e. the cause of union with Britain and the cause of integration into the Irish Republic. In such a conflict one side can only be satisfied by the complete and permanent defeat and annihilation of the other.

Likewise there cannot possibly be any basis for mutual tolerance or compromise in any state between two political factions one of which is dedicated to the principles of national self-preservation (involving as that must do **racial** self-preservation), national independence and national self-defence, in a word — **Nationalism**, and the other of which is dedicated to the removal of national and racial boundaries, to racial integration, to supra-national authority and to the pooling of national defences in an international system, in a word — **internationalism**. The two concepts are wholly incompatible and one can only be realised at the expense of the other; one can only be ensured by the elimination of the other.

What 'liberals' have condemned in authoritarian states as a 'suppression' of dissenting opinions has in fact merely been the recognition that in societies dedicated to Nationalist ideals and objectives there can be no room for those dedicated to entirely opposite objectives. One faction must obliterate the other or be obliterated by the other.

There is ample room for argument, debate, discussion and criticism within the framework of dedication to the nation and between those dedicated to the nation; there is no room for argument with those who work **against** the nation.

These then are the limits to freedom that the 'liberal' fails to comprehend and therefore opposes as wrong, while at the same time he imposes his own limits to freedom in protection of his own basic beliefs and values. He is a hypocrite and a humbug but he is more than just that.

He knocks the bottom out of his own case by repudiating the very principles that form the sole support for that case. In being prepared to violate 'democracy' in defence of 'democracy', he admits that there is no substance in 'democracy', only pretence, lies, camouflage and deceit.

In answering a question which I raised in a previous part of this article: do I believe in democracy? I might say that I cannot possibly believe in something that does not exist.

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GREAT SCOTT

RONALD RICKCORD answers the TV propagandists

THE RECENT SCREENING by ITV of Trevor Griffiths' seven-part serial *The Last Place on Earth* is enough to make all decent Britons sick. Like the films *Lawrence of Arabia* and *Gandhi*, it is another hatchet job aimed at debunking an outstanding British hero and belittling a great British achievement. It would seem that the television and film moguls, when they are not lining their pockets with the proceeds gained from extolling the virtues of the Chosen Race, use their surplus time and energy in a determined effort to denigrate those Britons of whom we should be most proud.

Having watched each episode of what purports to be the race between Roald Amundsen and Captain Robert Scott to be the first to reach the South Pole, I can only conclude that the ulterior motive for producing the series was to convince the viewer of the complete superiority of the Norwegian explorers over their British counterparts.

Throughout the series Captain Scott is portrayed as an autocratic megalomaniac and amateurish bungler; while his rival, Amundsen, is depicted as an inspiring and kindly leader who is motivated solely by patriotic fervour. At the same time, several members of the British team are shown to be extremely egotistical, and they are all apparently afflicted by an excessively rigid class consciousness, a trait which contrasts very unfavourably with the chummy *esprit de corps* that we are persuaded to believe existed among the Norwegians.

WHY EXPEDITION FAILED

No doubt Scott and his companions had their faults (don't we all?) and made mistakes; but with hindsight it seems clear that the main reason for their tragic fate was Scott's refusal to use sledge dogs to get them to the Pole and back. Had he agreed to the use of dogs, the carcasses of those that were injured or worn out could have been used to supplement the expedition's meagre rations. However, Scott was not a man to compromise his principles, and he strongly felt that it was morally wrong as well as repugnant to eat dog meat. The Norwegians were not so squeamish.

This last remark is not intended to denigrate Amundsen and his party, or to belittle their triumph. By any standards their journey to the Pole



HEROES ALL

Scott (centre rear) and his companions who perished in the Antarctic.

and back was an astonishing achievement, fully deserving our admiration. But it may be that Scott's "failure" was an even more astonishing achievement. One of the greatest and certainly the most experienced of all Polar explorers, Helmer Hanssen, who himself accompanied Amundsen to the Pole, generously paid the following tribute to the members of Scott's Last Expedition in his book *Voyages of a Modern Viking*, written in 1936:

"It is no disparagement to Amundsen and the rest of us when I say that Scott's achievement far exceeded ours. His ponies were unsuited for the job. Just imagine what it meant for Scott and the others to have to drag their sleds themselves, with all their equipment and provisions to the Pole and back again . . .

"We started with fifty-two dogs and came back with eleven, and many of these wore themselves out on the journey. What shall we say of Scott and his comrades, who were their own dogs? Anyone with any experience will take off his hat to Scott's achievement. I do not believe men have ever shown such endurance at any time, nor do I believe there will ever be men to equal it. All I can say is: Honour to him and his men!"

STIRRING TALE

Many viewers of *The Last Place on Earth* will undoubtedly have been brainwashed into regarding Scott's journey to the uttermost South as an ill-conceived act of folly. Maybe it was;

but it was that sort of folly that has inspired men to venture into the unknown since time immemorial. In the annals of human endeavour there is no more stirring tale of Man's battle against adversity than that of the tiny band of Britons who went southwards with Scott.

Try as they might, the media propagandists, professional hacks and politically-motivated iconoclasts will never succeed in diminishing the imperishable achievement or dimming the unconquerable spirit of Scott and his men. Although their remains lie far away in the frozen wastes of Antarctica through which they strove so doggedly and so valiantly more than seventy years ago, they are not and will not be forgotten. The tale of Scott of the Antarctic is one of courage, fortitude and sacrifice: it will endure for as long as there are Britons to tell it.

THANK YOU!

Through your columns, I would like to thank all those people who have in some way contributed to the by-election campaign in Bradford. Praise also to the members who came to our public meeting and to the lads from Glasgow who gave us a hand with the leafletting on the Sunday afterwards.

GERRY ROBINSON
(Organiser, Bradford BNP)

British National Party badges are obtainable for £1.25 (incl. postage) from PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE.

THE 'HOLOCAUST' ON TRIAL

COLIN JORDAN reports on the Zundel case

Early in January 1985, outside the Supreme Court in Toronto, Canada, a gang of men wearing yellow stars emblazoned with the words "jude" and "never again" were lying in wait to pounce on an approaching body of men wearing protective helmets. Moments later the attack by members of the Jewish Defence League had been repelled, their leader, Meir Halevi, had been left sprawling in the gutter in front of TV cameras, and first success had gone to the supporters of Ernst Zündel whose trial opened there that day.

Ernst Zündel emigrated to Canada in his youth from an ancestral farmstead in Germany's Black Forest, became a graphic artist, and built up his own, highly successful advertising business. Doing so, he encountered the endless and intensive defamation campaign against Germany centred on the Jewish legend of the "Holocaust", and resolved to hit back. Quick of mind and tongue, he did so effectively in numerous TV, radio and press interviews, and indefatigably in his output of literature. This caused Simon Wiesenthal, a prime merchant of the myth, to write from Vienna to the Canadian Solicitor-General in 1980 requesting his suppression; the Canadian Jewish Congress to protest that because of him Canada had become the world's largest exporter of anti-Jewish literature to West Germany; and a howling horde of hundreds of hate-filled Jews to march on his home in May 1981.

Sabina Citron, head of the Canadian Holocaust Remembrance Association, succeeded in November of that year in her agitations to get Zündel denied postal services, but a year later his successful appeal brought their restoration. A further year later, in November 1983, while Zündel devastated Citron in a joint appearance on CHCH-TV, the latter took out a summons against him reading: "During the year 1981 unlawfully published a statement or news that he knows is false and that is likely to cause mischief to a public interest contrary to Section 177 of the Criminal Code." This related in the main to an edition Zündel published of the booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?* A second but minor item in the indictment was an essay Zündel wrote entitled *The West, War and Islam*. Almost immediately, the government of Ontario, anxious not to appear lacking in zeal in the Jewish cause, took up the prosecution of the case. The archaic Section 177, carrying a maximum of two years imprisonment, had been previously resorted to only three times in 118 years, and with only one conviction.

MOUNTING VIOLENCE

With preliminary hearings in the months that followed, and with mounting violence against revisionists who challenged the legendary "Holocaust", marked by the chemically-induced fire which destroyed the premises of the Institute for Historical Review in California in July 1984, Zündel, the



ZUNDEL ARRIVING AT COURT
The helmet is for protection against Jewish thugs.

recipient of numerous death threats, had to turn his home into a fort, installing iron bars and steel mesh in the windows, and a TV surveillance system with electronic alarms and quartz floodlights to watch over it. Even so, a pipe bomb damaged two cars in his garage in September of that year. He acquired a bullet-proof vest and a stock of helmets for his bodyguards and himself on the hazardous journeys to and from the Court.

For his forthcoming trial he secured the services of that great rarity in the legal profession of today, a brave and able gentile lawyer of integrity free from the customary subservience to the Semitic system. This was Douglas Christie from British Columbia, who had already represented Jim Keegstra, the Alberta schoolteacher and mayor under prosecution for questioning the "Holocaust", in his preliminary hearing, and who, despite a threat to his life, is conducting Keegstra's defence in the trial proper now taking place.

LEGEND'S UPHOLDERS FLOORED

On the 7th January 1985, after the confrontation with the JDL outside the Court, Zündel's trial began inside. The Establishment was confident that it would be over quickly with Zündel's case torn to pieces, and the man discredited into oblivion. Accordingly, the media turned on big coverage for the kill. The Crown prosecutor, Peter Griffiths, called thirteen witnesses, five of them concentration camp survivors and several others accepted 'authorities' in support of the "Holocaust"; and right from the start of the proceedings which were to last all of 39 days it became apparent that

under Christie's relentless and piercing cross-examination these upholders of the legend were as good as in the dock themselves, so much so that one television station frankly gave the same caption to its broadcast report as has been given to this article, namely "Holocaust on Trial".

Early on the scene, and figuratively ending up on the floor like Meir Halevi beforehand outside, was Arnold Friedman from Birkenau and Auschwitz camps. During the earlier part of his two days on the stand he claimed that he had seen train loads of thousands of prisoners herded towards the crematoria from which smoke was belching and flames shooting out continually. Not content with this heartrending portrayal which had spectators in tears, he got so carried away with his performance on his instrument of heart-strings that he overshot the bounds of belief with his crowning announcement that he had even been able to tell what sort of people were being burnt in the ovens by the colour of the smoke coming out of the chimneys.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Thereupon Christie took over, and proceeded to cut this reckless romancer down to size, confronting him with a map showing an exit road in the vicinity of the crematoria whereby the thousands herded in that direction could have left the camp alive; and with the patent plans for the crematoria designed by Topf & Son which proved that, as with such facilities world-wide, they were technically incapable of giving off flames or smoke; and with the fact that factories in the area could obviously account for the smoke seen. Brought to admit that he had never actually seen a gas chamber, and that his earlier testimony concerning Jews being burnt was nothing but conjecture, Canada's *Globe and Mail* spoke of the almost exterminated Friedman as causing a 'shockwave' in the packed courtroom with the attendant devotees of the legend shaking their heads and fidgeting uncomfortably at his downfall.

Dr Raul Hilberg, recognised by the Court as an "expert witness" on the "Holocaust", fared little better for all his prestige. The Boston *Globe* spoke of him as "visibly rattled under three days of cross-examination", while the *Toronto Sun*, revealing why, reported him as obliged by Christie to admit that some of his supposed facts on gas chambers in his acclaimed treatise, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, came from a man — Gerstein — who uttered, as Hilberg himself put it, "pure nonsense" while in the custody of the Allies after the war and before committing suicide. This included such flagrant fantasies as that — to quote the *Globe and Mail* — "25 million Jews were killed in two small extermination camps and that 700 to 800 people would be crammed into a 25 square-metre gas chamber."

Hot on his heels came Professor Rudolf

Contd. on next page

Vrba who met his downfall when Christie obliged him to admit that his book, *I Cannot Forgive*, was an "artistic" rendering rather than a strictly historical account of the "Holocaust". This fancy decorator of reality had in it claimed that 150,000 French Jews were gassed, whereas Christie showed the Court that this was utterly impossible since the entire total of Jews deported from France was some 75,000. From such as this it may be concluded that one, if not the only, gassing which has taken place, has been a process perpetrated by persons such as this on their unfortunate readers.

PROSECUTOR'S CRUCIAL ERROR

Against all this success for Christie, a trump card for the prosecution existed at the start in the possibility of an application to the judge to take 'judicial notice' of the "Holocaust" as an indisputable fact, thereby rendering unnecessary any witnesses to it on the prosecution side, and preventing the other side from disputing it in its defence. This pre-emptive procedure for decisively stifling in the hallowed name of justice disallowed opinions had been resorted to in the California Supreme Court when in the pre-trial proceedings in October 1981, in the case brought by Mel Mermelstein against the Institute for Historical Review (to be heard starting 5th August 1985) the judge took judicial notice of the gassing of Jews at Auschwitz, and thus excluded this matter from all controversy in the proceedings at any time. If at the outset of the Zündel case the Crown prosecutor had applied to the judge for similar judicial notice, it is hardly conceivable that this instant means of crippling the defence, preventing it from turning the Court into a platform for Zündel's views, would have been refused. As it was, Griffiths miscalculated massively, delaying his application until after he had presented his witnesses whom Christie, as we have seen, grilled into disarray and discredit; whereupon Judge Hugh Locke in order to maintain appearances was obliged to reject the application, and to let the defence freely respond to the prosecution case.

Christie then presented no less than 21 witnesses over about as many days. There was Professor Robert Faurisson from France, himself having suffered in and out of court for his heretical views on the "Holocaust". From West Germany, along with Udo Walendy, came Thies Christophersen, himself an officer stationed at Auschwitz in 1944 on an agricultural project, who has only recently emerged from prison after a period of punishment for his heresy. There was Jim Keegstra of Canada, himself now on trial for the same heresy. Others included William Lindsey, a research associate for 33 years at a major chemical company in the USA, who

testified that mass gasings using hydrogen cyanide would have been physically impossible in the large unsealed rooms depicted as Nazi gas chambers. Finally there was Zündel himself who gave a very good account of himself, using the witness box to put over many damaging disclosures such as the torture applied to Nazi prisoners to force confessions out of them which was revealed in the report of an American commission of enquiry. No wonder Griffiths later said of him: "This man is not only clever, he's dangerous."

Despite the devastating damage to the legend inflicted by Christie and his witnesses, Judge Locke in his summing up to the jury persisted in thrusting upon them his own verdict in conformity with the prosecution that "the evidence before you is overwhelming that the Holocaust did occur." With this pressure imposed on them, the jury on retirement nevertheless took nine hours before, on the 28th February, returning the desired verdict of guilty in respect of the booklet challenging the "Holocaust", but with an acquittal in respect of the other item. Sentencing was then postponed until the 25th March when Zündel was given 15 months imprisonment for his temerity in questioning the exalted word of the chosen sons of Jehovah.

GROUND'S FOR APPEAL

Against this perversion of justice an appeal was immediately lodged, opening with a claim that the law in question has been invalidated by the provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and going on to cite 25 errors by the judge, including his refusal to allow challenge in the selection of jurors; his refusal to allow the introduction of much relevant material by the defence as evidence while allowing hearsay statements from prosecution witnesses; his exhibition of bias in his assessment of evidence; and his misdirection of the jury in a number of respects. For this appeal Zündel needs financial help. For

just the needed copy of the 4,680-page transcript of the trial the Court office has estimated the charge as around \$13,000. Donations should be addressed to Mr Ernst Zündel, 206 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5A 2L1, Canada. Pending the hearing of his appeal, which is not expected for something approaching a year, Zündel has been set at liberty by the judge, but conditional on a ban on meanwhile writing and speaking publicly on the "Holocaust".

Though nominally the victors, the promoters of the legend were hardly in the mood for exuberant rejoicing when they came to count the cost, amounting to that of a downright defeat, which the other side had obliged them to pay for their measure of judicial condemnation and punishment. Lamented Ellen Kachuck, official of a Toronto Jewish organisation with considerable albeit unusual candour: "I think it was a much messier affair than we expected it to be in terms of things coming out we didn't want" (*Globe and Mail* 28.2.85).

As for the nominally defeated defendant, this exceedingly courageous man looked and sounded, despite the conviction, like the victor that in other respects he most certainly was. Hoisted aloft by his enthusiastic supporters outside his home after his return from the Court, and prior to a celebration, Zündel summarised the affair with the following conclusive comment: "I've won the case informationally, even if not judicially." Against the vast conspiracy to give the silent treatment to all heresy concerning the "Holocaust", he gained, as he says, "a million dollars of publicity." Confirmation as to who, overall, had really won the day came from no less than a lawyer who has acted at times for Sabina Citron's organisation: "Of course, he's won He got international press. His name is a household word." Thus it is that verily things can never be quite the same again for the storytellers of the "Holocaust" since the case of Ernst Zündel spread so much doubt and disbelief so widely.

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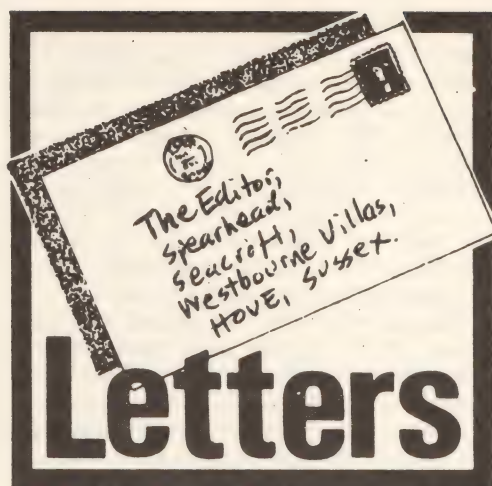


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SIR: The hard and laconic saying that a people gets the government it deserves might be paraphrased as a people will only be tyrannised over to the extent they put up with it. A generation or two of bullocks, capons and geldings will put up with a great deal of tyranny and with no more than a hopeless grumble.

I remember when Englishmen used to sing with pride about the 'Land of hope and glory; mother of the free' and 'Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.' Not as often or as unselfconsciously today. After all, what idle boasting it would be today to talk about the British as a free people or Britain as a free country. The British National Party, as well as its predecessors and some smaller groups, has long fought against the massive coloured invasion of our ancient homeland and there is little doubt that the overwhelming majority of the British people resent it, but, herd-like, they low and do little more. But the tyranny persists in so many ways.

There is the outrageous suppression of freedom of speech in the Race Relations Acts — probably the most blatant and insupportable example. And there are others, some clearly motivated by an impudent, nursery-governess psychology in government — 'Nanny knows best.' Such are the seat-belt and crash-helmet regulations, as though we were all permanent infants and wards of Auntie Westminster. It may well be wise to use crash-helmets and seat-belts but no man is free who submits to being ordered to do so.

And there is the advocacy of fluoridation of our drinking water. Whether, as its proponents claim, it is a harmless substance which reduces dental caries or, as its opponents argue, it is a slow-acting toxin that does irreparable damage to the central nervous system are both secondary to the fundamental impertinence of compulsory medication of adults. This should move any proud people to the greatest anger. There is no comparison between positive medicine and the negative duty of municipal and national authorities to ensure a pure and safe water supply. Fluoride is a medicament not a purifying agent. Suppose Auntie Westminster thought we would all be healthier with a nightly dose of cascara? I wouldn't give odds on the British public defying such an order.

England was once represented by three leopards, Scotland by a lion and Wales by a dragon. Then there was the sturdy and pugnacious figure of John Bull. Shall we substitute an ox as our national symbol

today? Or shall we fight for our freedom; consign all the old, tired political parties to hell and clean up the Augean stables they have made of our land?

Dr PETER H. PEEL
Reseda, Calif., U.S.A.

SIR: May I make a comment on our Royal Family. After watching Princess Anne on 'Wogan' I came to the conclusion she is a very intelligent, mature woman. The following week we see Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, attempting to 'breakdance' with a gang of immigrants. Surely Britain would benefit more in future years with a Queen Anne than a grovelling King Charles?

D. JENNINGS
Hull

SIR: I am a Sixth Form student, at a school in Harrogate, and I thought you may be interested to hear that my politics teacher is reputed to have told an 'O' Level sociology group that the BNP is "... a bunch of thugs with no more than sixty members!" (It should, at this point, be said that this teacher is a strong supporter of Mr Tony Benn, MP)

Seriously, though, I do believe that all BNP supporters should be extremely wary of the party's public image; especially when the BNP is compared with the National Front. I say this because the latter's name is now only used in toilet-wall graffiti and in racist jokes. Let us ensure that the BNP never gets that image.

Name and address
withheld on request

SIR: Anent March *Spearhead* article on Spengler:

The decline of Western white men is observable. But **why** no deep inquiry into the cause? Oh yes, many reasons given but no one digs deep to the **basic** cause.

I enclose a recent article of mine re cancer. This discusses the physical results of bad food on the human being. You are dealing with the **mental** effects of bad food.

Read the article and then take a 'devils advocate' position and try to disprove it. Does food make no difference or **are you what you eat?** Just what does that mean?

Next, try recruiting a kid that has been raised on stale junk food. Then try recruiting a lad raised on fresh wholesome food on a farm in Devonshire, fed somewhat like your father was fed in Ireland in the early years of this century. Which boy makes the best recruit? Need I say more?

You might read the 14th to the 17th chapters of the *Bhavadgita*. It was written about 2,500 years ago (by Aryans). Be sure to get a translation by a Hindu because the other translations miss the crucial paragraph concerning what the three classes of people eat.

We in America have a staple diet that is, nutritionally, the worst in the civilized world. The decline is rapid. And, believe it or not, not 1 in 10 know **what** is the American Staple Diet.

When men eat like dogs they will be like dogs, and why be surprised? And when the food of a country goes to Hell, the people, and their country, soon follow. Food not only affects health but also thinking and character. Check it out!

And thus, I am more pessimistic than

others. The money is on the wrong side of the food deal. And the ignorance of the general populace is appalling.

You have some astute Englishmen who did excellent work on the problem some years ago, i.e. Dr Wrench, Sir Albert Howard, and others.

You can expect no improvement until the food is improved and that is not likely. There is the problem of decline in soil quality as well as the unconscionable processing of food. As I said, the money is on the wrong side. So, 'tis easy to be labelled a 'food faddist'.

Think about it.

HAROLD N. SIMPSON
Chicago, U.S.A.

SIR: May I echo the sentiments expressed in 'Spengler Revisited' in the March edition of *Spearhead*? Much of the so-called 'pop' music today really is "trivial trash".

Switch on the television set and you are confronted with either the monotonous disco thud of negro musicians (?) or the camp posturings of Boy George look-alikes. Is this British culture? No, true British culture is to be found in the stirring words and music of 'Rule Britannia', 'Land of Hope and Glory' and 'Jerusalem'. These songs sum up the former glory and patriotism of our island nation that no coke-sniffing immigrant singer would understand. Let's ditch the noise peddlers and return to real quality in music!

GRAEME KEMP
Gosport, Hants.

SIR: Did you notice a small news item tucked away in the weekly education section of the *Daily Telegraph* which told us that — no doubt as a compensation for Oxford University refusing her an honorary doctorate — Mrs Thatcher is to have a new chair in chemistry named after her in, of all places, the Weizmann Institute in Israel!!

Obviously having a Kosher Cabinet and influential Jewish friends pays off!

H.S. HALL
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: I am most interested in your organisation. I am interested to know why you feel you have the right to post obscene publications through my door. I wonder what you feel you will achieve by this practice. Let me tell you — you merely arouse people's anger and distress, when they realise what sort of people live in this country.

Are you aware that people who suffer from racial prejudice fall into two categories, the ignorant, and deprived whites? I have no doubt which category you fall into, but I bitterly resent you spreading your ignorance around. You would do better to keep your uninformed opinion to yourselves.

I have omitted my address as I could place no trust in the behaviour of such a group. It is too much to hope that you will examine your consciences and presumably you do not have sufficient intelligence, or you would never be a party to such acts, but I beg you, think about what you are doing. You are inhumane.

From an appalled human being (white, of course).

Name and address (as usual)
not provided

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

BNP Book Service
P.O.Box 446
London SE23 2LS

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W. C. George) £1.00 (22p). The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

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DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p (13p). The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the Holocaust legends and evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A. R. Butz) £2.40 (59p). A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stuart) £3.95 (34p). Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A. K. Chesterton) Hardback £3.00 (52p). Paperback (limited supply) £1.50 (46p). An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 30p (13p). A reply to the notorious NUT racemixing booklet, packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity and that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Stuart Gibb) £7.95 (66p). A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £1.50 (18p). A 'behind the scenes' look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50 (£1.72p). This book has attracted world-wide attention dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not simply the black-white situation. 2nd ed. 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A companion volume and supplement to *Race and reason*, showing how the truth about the race

Here is the latest list of our books. The figures in brackets represent packing and postage charges. All orders with cash please. Cheques should be made out to BNP Book Service.

issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50 (34p). The sequel to the same author's widely-acclaimed *Dispossessed majority*. Revised ed. 1982, 113pp.

PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS—PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENCELESSNESS (John Marks) £2.95 (40p). An important new book on a major current educational scandal—the indoctrination of schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist educationalists. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly-funded, co-ordinating the attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.00 (18p). An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks and newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION II (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00 (£1.72p). The second edition of a sensational exposure of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (13p). Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organizations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organizations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (13p). Updates the above giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 16pp.

FDR — THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00 (52p). An exposure of Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery. 1976, 255pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50 (59p). A study of some little

known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay) £2.50 (34p). An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the second world war, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war despite his status as a member of Parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURE'S ETERNAL RELIGION (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A controversial and hard-hitting book outlining the author's ideal of a new religion based on the right to survival of the white race. The author in presenting his ideas in this matter makes it plain who represents the threat to white survival. 1973, 508pp.

THE WHITE MAN'S BIBLE (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A companion volume to the same author's *Nature's Eternal Religion* in which he expounds his concept of creativity as the religion of the white race. 1981, 451pp.

We should perhaps make it plain that Ben Klassen is strongly critical of the Christian religion and the many devout Christians we are glad to number among our customers will find much in these books with which to disagree.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50 (34p). While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00 (£1.33p). A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since Biblical times, packed with little-known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

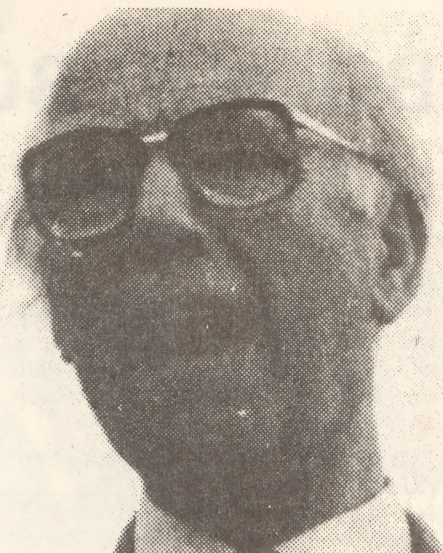
THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50 (66p). Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish question including the exploitation of the 'anti-Semite' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p (34p). A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

BRADFORD

BNP gets best Nationalist vote for years



STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT, standing as British National Party candidate in District 6 of Bradford in a by-election for the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, obtained 405 votes, which represented 4.1 per-cent of the poll in a four-cornered fight with Conservative, Labour and Liberal candidates standing.

Sorry!

BNP RECORDINGS apologises to customers for the fact that there has recently been a hold-up in the dispatch of tapes in response to orders. Normal service will be resumed shortly.

New British National Party self-adhesive stickers — send 20p for samples and prices to: R.L.H. Heaton, A9 Johnson Place, Norwich, Norfolk NR2 2SA.

BNP Recordings

RALLY'82

Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker;
Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

Side 1: Recordings of speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others. Side 2: Talk by John Tyndall on 'The coming British Revolution'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS I

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the world-wide dispersal of the peoples of British stock); Side 2: Talk on 'Britain's economic crisis'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS II

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for Nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished); Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th Century' (analysis of the results of the Second World War).

These 4 sets of recordings are presented in cassette form and are available at £3.50 each (with 18p postage) from: BNP Recordings, Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

This vote may not at first sight seem large but after a dismal run for Nationalists in elections extending throughout the 1980s it marks the best election result obtained by any Nationalist candidate for some considerable time. The result was obtained in an area the size of a small constituency (electorate approximately 35,000) and as such stands valid comparison with other Nationalist votes obtained in constituency-size areas rather than wards, where the area involved is so small as to enable much greater concentration of campaigning resources. The Bradford vote exceeded any vote won either by BNP or National Front candidates in the 1983 General Election, the best result there being the NF one in Newham South, which amounted to 3.7

per-cent of the poll in an area long campaigned over and traditionally much more favourable soil for Nationalists than Bradford.

Another valid comparison is with the results obtained by the National Front in four by-elections for the GLC last September, which were fought over areas similar in size to District 6 of Bradford and where, furthermore, no Conservative candidates were standing against the NF. The percentages obtained were 0.8, 1.4, 1.4 and 1.7 respectively.

By its performance in Bradford the BNP has further strengthened its claim to the leadership of the Nationalist movement in Britain.

MEETING NORTH LONDON

Friday, May 17th — 8 p.m.

(Rendezvous for redirection Arnos Grove Underground Station 7.30 p.m.)

Theme:

NATIONALISTS OF BRITAIN UNITE!

Main Speaker: **JOHN TYNDALL**

This is a private meeting but all Nationalists will be welcome. It is hoped to get representatives from other Nationalist groups to attend and speak.

Organised by *Spearhead Magazine*

Sat., May 4th

PUBLIC MEETING Plymouth

On Plymouth Hoe — Start 2 p.m.

Theme

BRITAIN'S CRISIS AND OUR ANSWER

Main Speaker:-

JOHN TYNDALL

Organised by the British National Party

Great rally in Leicester



A section of the opposition



The riot scene



THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY'S Leicester rally on April 20th turned out to be one of the most successful party events ever. The hall filled to capacity with supporters, opponents and neutrals to hear speeches by David Ball, Jim McGeown, David Bruce and party leader John Tyndall. The rally was staged in support of Jim McGeown's candidature in a local government election.

A large mob of far left militants came to the rally with the intention of smashing it up. Their attempt occurred about half way through, when after incessant chanting clearly aimed at preventing the speakers being heard the Chairman John Peacock asked police present to eject the leading

disrupters. A full-scale riot broke out as the police then went about their task. Chairs were thrown and the meeting hall for a short while looked like a battlefield until order was finally restored. BNP stewards did their job magnificently in assisting the police in dealing with the trouble-makers and it is understood that several of the opposition were later admitted to hospital.

A fairly large body of opponents stayed in the hall after the riot had occurred and had the opportunity of taking part in the question time that followed the speeches. The question session gave the platform the chance thoroughly to demolish the few and weak arguments produced by the opposition. Massive publicity followed the meeting, with mention on many national and local radio bulletins and in the *Mail on Sunday*.

Order Restored: Candidate Jim McGeown speaks (left)

British Nationalist

You can obtain single copies of *British Nationalist* by paying a subscription of £3.40 for 12 issues (for subscribers in the British Isles). For subscribers overseas the rate is £4.00 for 12 issues (surface mail).

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500 copies	£32.00)	Bulk rates	
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More help needed!

In our January issue I made a special appeal to readers for financial help over and above the normal expected income from donations. This was to meet a variety of costs that had arisen and which threatened to make our financial position unstable.

Readers did in fact rise very generously to this appeal and have sent in contributions which have helped us a considerable way out of our troubles. I am truly indebted to all those readers who have shared in this assistance.

There still remains, however, some way to go if we are to be sure of being solvent well into 1985, and I must, reluctantly, continue the special appeal to readers and ask them to help a little further.

Please address your remittance to: Spearhead, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex. Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Your Editor
JOHN TYNDALL

AROUND ASIA WITH THE 'IRON LADY'

It will not have escaped the notice of our readers that Mrs Thatcher was last month swanning it around South East Asia, hugely enjoying herself, if TV shots of her travels are anything to go by. On one occasion in Indonesia she got so carried away with herself that she inadvertently referred to that country in a speech as 'Malaysia', requiring instant correction from faithful Dennis which she rather huffily acknowledged.

In due course she came under severe criticism from members of the Opposition for using the platforms provided her on her tour to indulge in British internal politicking and in the course of this to attack various elements in this country which incur her

dislike. In particular, Labour Shadow Home Secretary Gerald Kaufman was severe in rebuking her for this practice.

We didn't think we would ever have occasion to say it, but we have to agree with Mr Kaufman in this instance. It is undignified and deplorable for a British political leader, most of all a Prime Minister, when travelling abroad to engage in public attacks on anybody or anything in their own country. Of course, Labour leaders travelling abroad have done exactly the same thing and have not, to our knowledge, been upbraided by Mr Kaufman. However, that does reduce the repugnance of Mrs Thatcher's behaviour.

Later, answering questions by a TV

interviewer on the matter, the 'Iron Lady' grew irritated and said: "I didn't come all the way to Indonesia to discuss comments about me by someone at home." Considering that she had shortly before and in the same part of the world been very free in her own comments about other people 'at home', this answer had a hollow ring.

Further on in the same interview she made reference to the need to ignore such questions so as to pay attention to her Indonesian 'guests'. Presuming that the word she really intended to use was 'hosts', we can only conclude that this latest global galivant by our Premier was not a particularly impressive one.



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